



'Zero by 30' Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators

Version 1, January 2025



United
Against
Rabies



Using this document

This document contains the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) indicators developed by the United Against Rabies Forum for '[Zero by 30: the Global Strategic Plan to end human deaths from dog-mediated rabies by 2030](#)'. It is important to note that these indicators are to monitor progress on a global scale.

Countries and regions developing their own M&E frameworks are recommended to use these global indicators as a reference while tailoring them to their specific contexts.

When developing regional and national M&E frameworks, we recommend selecting indicators that are SMART – **S**pecific, **M**easurable, **A**chievable, **R**elevant and **T**ime-bound. Using SMART indicators ensures that progress is tracked in a meaningful and actionable way, allowing for targeted improvements and data-driven policy decisions.

It is important that national data is submitted routinely to the [WHO Global Health Observatory](#) and [WOAH World Animal Health Information System](#).

Further guidance on developing national strategies can be found in the [Template for a National Strategic Plan](#), and recommendations on appropriate data to collect can be found in the [Minimum Data Elements for Rabies](#) document.

'Zero by 30' is aligned with specific and measurable targets for infection and disease set out by WHO. For rabies, this means the elimination as a public health problem, achieved by reaching **zero human dog-mediated rabies deaths**. To have this major success recognized, a country previously endemic for rabies may apply for having eliminated rabies as a public health problem. The process for Validation of zero human rabies deaths is described in the [WHO Expert Consultation on Rabies, 2018](#). Editable Word versions of the template dossier are available in [English](#), [French](#) and [Spanish](#).

The United Against Rabies Forum is a community of rabies experts that are available to provide technical assistance for the development and implementation of national control programmes for rabies control.

For more information, please contact globalrabiescoordinator@woah.org



‘Zero by 30’ Objective 1:

To effectively use vaccines, medicines, tools and technologies

Indicator	Comments	References
<p>Number of countries using intradermal PEP within public health system.</p>	<p>WHO promotes the use of intradermal administration of modern cell culture rabies vaccines (with a potency of >2.5IU per intramuscular dose) for PEP.</p> <p>Intradermal administration offers an equally safe and efficacious alternative to intramuscular vaccination.</p> <p>Intradermal vaccination reduces the volume of vaccine used by 60-80%, is less costly and has the potential to mitigate vaccine shortages.</p> <p>Additionally, any remainder of a vial can be used for PrEP.</p>	<p>Rabies vaccines: WHO position paper – April 2018</p> <p>WHO Protocol for a well-performed rabies post-exposure prophylaxis delivery (English, French)</p> <p>WHO Rabies PEP Decision Tree</p>
<p>Number of countries receiving dog rabies vaccines from WOAH dog vaccine bank or PAHO revolving fund.</p>	<p>WOAH Reference Laboratory Network for Rabies (RABLAB) emphasizes the importance of using approved, high-quality rabies vaccines that meet international standards in terms of efficacy, safety, and sterility.</p>	<p>WOAH Vaccine Bank</p> <p>PAHO Revolving Fund</p> <p>WOAH RABLAB Statement on Dog Rabies Vaccines</p>
<p>Number of countries that have incorporated oral rabies vaccines into their dog rabies vaccination programmes.</p>	<p>Oral rabies vaccination can offer an alternative method for vaccinating hard-to-reach dog populations (e.g. free-roaming dogs).</p>	<p>Oral vaccination of dogs against rabies: Recommendations for field applications and integration into dog rabies control programmes</p>
<p>Number of countries reporting adequate dog vaccination coverage through the WOAH endorsement or WHO validation processes.</p>	<p>Adequate vaccination coverage generally implies >70% in the free-roaming dog population. However, this could also be demonstrated with lower vaccination rates that lead to interruption of transmission.</p>	<p>WOAH endorsement of official control programmes for dog-mediated rabies</p> <p>WHO validation of elimination of dog-mediated human rabies as a public health problem</p>

Number of countries that have received official support from Tripartite Rabies Reference Laboratory or Collaborating Centre.	Internationally recognised/designated institutions that can provide support with technical and scientific expertise, training, and capacity building.	WHO Collaborating Centres for Rabies WOAH Reference Laboratories for Rabies
Number of countries that have a FAO Reference Centre, WHO Collaborating Centre, or WOAHO Reference Laboratory for rabies.		FAO Reference Centre for Rabies



‘Zero by 30’ Objective 2: To generate, innovate and measure impact

Indicator	Comments	References/Links
Number of countries where rabies is a notifiable disease in humans and animals.	<p>Notifiable disease in humans is a disease that requires health providers to report cases to public health officials.</p> <p>Notifiable disease in animals means a disease listed by the Veterinary Authority, and that, as soon as detected or suspected, should be brought to the attention of this Authority, in accordance with national regulations.</p> <p>Standard rabies case definitions should be disseminated widely by national health and veterinary services.</p>	WOAH Terrestrial Code
Number of countries reporting data to WHO Global Health Observatory (GHO).	<p>The collection, analysis, publication and dissemination of key health indicator data form a core part of WHO’s mandate. Article 64 of the WHO constitution states that each Member shall provide statistical and epidemiological reports in a manner to be determined by the Health Assembly.</p>	WHO GHO WHO NTD Road Map Tracker NTD Country Profiles (beta)
Number of countries reporting data to WOA World Animal Health Information System (WAHIS).	<p>WOAH Members have an obligation to submit information on their animal health situation, and rabies is included in the list of notifiable diseases to WOA.</p>	WOAH WAHIS
Number of countries consistently reporting to both WHO GHO and WOA WAHIS for at least 3 consecutive years.		
Number of countries with a United Against Rabies Forum Roadmap Score.	<p>United Against Rabies Roadmap score can be based on a Stepwise Approach to Rabies Elimination (SARE) assessment or the international WHO/WOAH milestones.</p>	United Against Rabies Roadmap SARE Assessment

		WOAH endorsement of official control programmes for dog-mediated rabies WHO validation of elimination of dog-mediated human rabies as a public health problem WOAH Self-Declaration of freedom from dog-mediated rabies, or freedom from the rabies virus
Number of countries applying for WOAHA endorsement of official control programme for dog-mediated rabies.		WOAH endorsement of official control programmes for dog-mediated rabies
Number of countries achieving WOAHA endorsement of official control programme for dog-mediated rabies.	This equates to United Against Rabies Forum Roadmap score of 3.	
Number of countries applying for WHO validation of zero human deaths from dog-mediated rabies.		WHO validation of elimination of dog-mediated human rabies as a public health problem
Number of countries achieving WHO validation of zero human deaths from dog-mediated rabies.	This equates to United Against Rabies Forum Roadmap score of 4.	
Number of countries with WHO validation or WOAHA self-declaration.	This equates to United Against Rabies Forum Roadmap score of 4 or above.	WHO validation of elimination of dog-mediated human rabies as a public health problem WOAH Self-Declaration of freedom from dog-mediated rabies, or freedom from the rabies virus



'Zero by 30' Objective 3: To sustain commitment and resources

Indicator	Comments	References/Links
Number of countries with a national strategic plan for rabies validated by competent authorities, and publicly available.	This requires the country to have a national strategic plan finalised and validated by (at minimum) the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Agriculture (or equivalent Competent Authorities) and accessible for external stakeholders to consult (e.g. online).	United Against Rabies Partnership Map
Number of countries with a dedicated rabies point of contact.	<p>This point of contact should be nominated by either the Ministry of Health or Ministry of Agriculture (or equivalent Competent Authorities) and a recognised contact point for rabies discussions within the country.</p> <p>A repository of dedicated rabies points of contact is maintained by WHO and WOAHA, and stakeholders can contact globalrabiescoordinator@woaha.org for further details.</p>	
Number of countries with GAVI support for rabies PEP.	Gavi-eligible countries can apply for support to invest in human rabies vaccines for PEP. Funding will be available for vaccine procurement and associated supplies. Rabies immunoglobulins (RIG) and dog vaccines are not covered by this program.	Gavi Application Guidelines